## REFERS M'GIFFERT CASE. ASSEMBLY SENDS IT BACK TO THE NEW YORK PRESBITERY.

No Instructions-Minority Report Outlining Action Defeated-Hopes That Dr. Giffert Will Retire-Next Assembly to Meet

in St. Louis-Co-operation in Missions. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 25.—The climax of popular interest was reached in the Presbyterian General Assembly this afternoon when the case of Prof. McGiffert was brought before by the report of the committee which was debated for three hours. The committee was divided on the nature of recom mendations it should make with regard to Prof. McGiffert. They were agreed that action should be taken, and that ultimately Prof. Mc-Giffert must modify his views or leave the denomination.

They were also agreed that the case be referred to the New York Presbytery, but they liffered as to the nature of instructions to be given to that Presbytery. The majority favored leaving the Presbytery free to outline its own course of action, and the minority desired that definite instructions be given. The mafority report, which really means personal ourtesy to Prof. McGiffert, while condemning his theological views, won on the final vote by a decided majority.

In the preliminary part of the report, which all the members of the committee signed, the position of the Assembly of last year is relterated. Four doctrinal points are made against Dr. McGiffert's views as set forth in the "History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age " and the old doctrines of the Church are reaffirmed. The two reports wherein the committees dis-

Majority Report-We recommend that the whole matter be referred to the Presbytery of New York, to which belongs the constitutional responsibility for such disposition as in its judgment the peace of the Church and purity of doctrine may require.

Minority Report—We recommend the adop-

tion of the following: The General Assembly while deploring the controversy occasioned by Dr. McGiffert's writings, hereby directs the Presbytery of New York, of which he is a member, to appoint a committee to coafer with him, and if it should appear to the Presbytery that Dr. McGiffert fails to modify his views so as to conform them to the standards of the Church. the Presbytery is directed to use every means to induce Dr. McGiffert to withdraw peacefully from the Presbyterinn ministry; but if he should refuse to do so, then the Presbytery is directed as the last record to proceed with the case in accordance with the provisions of the constitution of the Church. And in all these proceedings the Presbytery is to maintain the apirit of Christian charity and love as well as fidelity to the truth. delity to the truth. Dr. Radeliffe argued that an assembly com-

Dr. Radeliffe argued that an assembly committee, under the circumstances, was not constitutional; that it was not desirable to stir up unrest in the Church; that Prof. McGiffert was not a pastor or a teacher in an institution; that it would be more courteous to the New York Presbytery not to tie its hands, and that Prof. McGiffert could be east with more satisfactorily if "a rod were not held over him."

"The duties and opportunities of this great Church can be more satisfactorily met," he said, "If we allow the New York Presbytery to attend to its own business."

Dr. Hobson argued that Prof. McGiffert had violated his ordination yows in teaching contrary to the standards of the Church; that the majority report condemned him, and he should either withdraw at once or "pass out by the proper process." It would be better for the Church to wind the case up promptly and not allow it to drag. The recommendation of the minority was consistent with the precedents of past assemblies.

"May the good Lord," he said, "put it in the heart of Dr. McGiffert to withdraw from the Church without delay."

Dr. Shaw of New York spoke in behalf of the majority report. "I have read Dr. McGiffert's book and have no sympathy or patience with it, he began.

"Why did you as a director put him in that

he began.
Why did you as a director put him in that ir at Union Seminary?" interrupted Dr. Me

chair at Union Seminary?" Interrupted Dr. McKibben.
Mr. Shaw protested that the question was
unfair. "Wait for an explanation," he said.
"there are some things which cannot be discussed here. Tou will find that the sequel will
be satisfactory."
Dr. Shaw thought that the Assembly should
trust to Prof. McGliffert's self respect. Friends
will persuade him, he said, to walk out of the
Church if necessary.
After the majority report was adopted Dr.
McKibben moved that the adoption be made
unanimous. There were no negative votes,
and the case was closed so far as this Assembly
is concerned. Is concerned.

The committee on the next place of meeting reported in favor of St. Louis this morning.

The claims of Cincinnati and Winona were

The claims of Cincinnati and Winona were withdrawn.

"How to Circulate a Magazine" was the first topic of the General Assembly this morning, when the question of the management of the Assembly Herald came up there was no question about the desire of the Commissioners to continue the Herald and secure a large circulation. The publication is, designed to give the church membership full information on the workings of the boards. The committee made the following recommendations: That the publication of the Assembly Herald be continued; that its publication be placed in the publication of the Assembly Herald be con-tinued; that its publication be placed in the hands of a committee of three, one to repre-sent the Board of Foreign Missions, one the Board of Home Missions and one the other six boards; all deficits or profits to be apportioned among the boards. There was warm debate on the question of the subscription price of the Herald. In the end Dr. McKibben's reso-lution was adopted providing that the maga-zine be published at 25 cents a year, if pos-sible.

lution was adopted providing that the magazine be published at 25 cents a year, if poszine be published at 25 cents a year, if poszine be published at 25 cents a year, if poszine be published at 25 cents a year, if poszine the assembly, but none has equalled in
brilliancy that made this morning by Bishop
William 8, Fallows, Iraternal delegate from; the
Reformed Episcopal Church. In opening his
address' Bishop Fallows, Expressed the admiration and love of the entire Episcopal, communion for the Presbyterian Church.

"We rejoice," said he, "that you stand for a
radical conservatism in the absolute essentials
of Christian doctrine and for a conservative
redicalism in mere minor matters of ecclesisatical requirements." In speaking of the
work which must be carried on against Mormonism, Bishop Fallows said: "We will join,
with you in preventing the legalizing of that
hybrid compound of lust and lunacy, brass
and, blaspheny, degravity and disloyalty,
which is now flaunting itself in the face of our
pational Congress as polygamous Mormoniam." Moderator Semple reasonded, with anpropulate fraternal expressions.

White Presbyterian general assemblies have
not, as a rule, proposed co-oi-eration with
Roman Catholics, such an event occurred here
this meraing, when D. W. Glass of Baltimore
presented the following:
"Resolutions for conference with a view to

Roman Catholics, such an event occurred here this merning, when D. W. Glass of Baltimore presented the following:

"Resolutions for conference with a view to co-operation of all church bodies in the foreign fleids:

"Resolved, That our Foreign Board Secretary, Dr. Brown, invite them to New York for conference, with a view of co-operation and consolidation of the work of the Church for the Christianization of the heathen, and also, that if, in his judgment, it be wise, our Roman that if, in his judgment, it be wise, our Roman Catholic brethren be included in the consolidation as a step toward Caristian union, if the Secretary shall deem such a course a wise one, at a time to be paned by hin."

This resolution was referred to the Board of Foreign Missions, and there it will probably be buried.

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The Temperanee Committee's report, considered this morning, contains the following recommendations among many others:

"Sixth—That this Assembly reascetfully appeals to the President of the United States to carry the Anti-Canteen law into full force and effect, in accordance with its natural meaning and intent of Congress, by issuing an order as Commander-in-Chief of the army for the total suppression of army saloons, at least until the Attorney-General's opinion has been thoroughly tested by the courts.

"Seventh—That this General Assembly, having heard with pain and indignation of the unholy activity of brewers and distillers in introducing alcoholic liquors into the territory newly acquired by this nation, instructs its permanent Committee on Temperance to investigate existing conditions, and if it be deemed wise tes address, in the name of the President of our republic, asking the exercise of his power to the prevention of the great wrong."

To make the report more emphatic the following resolution was offered by Eider A. W. Dixon of Serantoe, Pa. and adopted unanimously: The General Assembly would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of the United States to the fact that, under the interpretation of the law made by Attorney-General Griggs, the canteen is still a part of the military establishment and our soldiers are subject to its deadly influences, and request additional legislation to secure the alcolishment of these laws." And in order to make it still stronger the following resolution, presented by Dr. Carson of Brookiva, was also adopted: "Resolved, That the General Assembly expresses its cordial and hearty appreciation of the report of the military establishment and our soldiers are subject to its deadly influences, and request additional legislation to securing the assembly expresses its cordial and hearty appreciation of the valuable services of the National Temperance Bodiery in securi

massage by the United States Congress of the Anni-Carteen law.

The Warszawiak commission did not make ratid progress with its report until this eventure. The programme in the Assembly was so full of interest that no work was done during the day, it being understood that the report could not be reached until to-morrow. The report, it is understood, was completed to-night, but none of the Commissioners would divulue the nature of it.

Stated Clerk Dr. Roberts announced at the close of the session this morning that if busi-

ness were carried on as expeditiously for the remainder of the Assembly as it had been to date the Assembly would certainly close on Saturday. A reception was tendered to Dr. Rample this evening at the residence of ex-Congressman J. B. Gillenillan.

AGAINST MOB FIOLENCE. Resolution in the Southern General Assembly Deploring It.

RICHMOND, Va., May 25.-The Rev. Robert P Kerr, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, offered the following resolution at the meeting of the Southern General Assembly to-day, and it was placed on the

sembly to-day, and it was placed on the calendar:

"The General Assembly takes occasion to express its strongest condemnation of the lawiess spirit abroad in the land, manifesting itself in many ways, notably in scenes of mob violence and the taking of human life in cases of supposed or proven crime, without due process of law, involving the awful danger of inflicting death upon an innocent person, while the real criminal goes free: tending, also, the appear human life, to unsettle the social order, and to weaken or destroy that reverence for law and constituted authority which the Scriptures require all to uphold.

"We therefore urgs all our people and ministers in all Scriptural ways to do their utmost toward cultivating and maintaining that order and reverence for authority which are enjoined by the Word of God."

THE NEGRO'S RELIGIOUS EEDS. Southern Presbyterian General Assembly

Hears Words Against Mob Law. RICHMOND. Va., May 25.-The Standing Committee on Colored Evangelization made a long report to the Southern Presbyterian General Assembly to-day, in which was emphasized the necessity of delivering the negro from emotionalism in religion. The report save that statistics show that the negroes are making fearful strides in immorality and crime ing fearful strides in immorality and crime and calls on the Assembly for \$15,000 to proscute the work of colored evasgelization.

The Rev. D. Clay Lilly. Secretary, delivered an address in which the main points made were the lack of real spirituality among the negroes, even in the churches, and the necessity of the Southern people coming to their aid for proper religious instruction. Mr. Lilly said:

aid for proper religious instruction. Air Lilly said:

"The terrible happenings of the last year in some sections of the South are possible because the Church has not regarded the negro as an object of loving pity and processimed far and wide the Christian duty of all men to minister to his needs rather than to magnify his mistakes. The antidote for lynching is not legislation. A declamatory puloit with bitter denunciation has not one tithe the power to restrain men from excesses which may be exercised by that same ministry if they lovingly lead the people in a work of kindness and gentle ministry to the negro."

SAYS NEGROES HAVE NO SOULS. A Surprising Book by a Pennsylvania

Lutheran Preacher. PITTEBURG, Pa., May 25.-Negro ministers here have announced that on next Sunday they will preach on a book, a copy of which has just reached here, by the Rev. Gottlieb C. H. Hasskarl, D. D., pastor of the Second Lutheran Church of Chambersburg, Pa. Dr. Hasskarl's book professes to prove by scriptural history that the negro is not descended from Adam and Eve and is not of the progeny of Ham, but is Darwin's mising link. He affirms that the negro's main superiority over the gorilla, orang-outang and baboon is that he utters sounds that could be imitated and understood by Adam. Hence conversation ensued between them. He says the negro in the capacity of a beast entered Noah's Ark, and consequently, the negro being a beast and not being counted with the eight souls that entered the Ark, who were Noah and his wife, his three sons and their wives, is without a soul. Therefore it is idle and wrong to sacrifice either life or money to convert the negro either in Africa or America to Christianity, as only the descendants of Adam and Eve, in God's image and likeness, are meant to be beneficiaries of the Gospel. orang-outang and baboon is that he utters

McKinley to the Sunday School Union. PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—The exercises of the diamond anniversary of the American Sunday School Union continued this afternoon in the Academy of Music. Vice-President John H. Converse presided. There were various H. Converse presided. There were various addresses. At the evening session a letter addressed to Clarkson Clothier, Chairman of the Executive Committee, by President Methiley was read It said:

"On this occasion of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the union I desire to express my congratulations on the remarkable success of the American Sunday School Union and my appreciation of the value of its work, with best wishes for its continued success."

United Presbyterian General Assembly. PHILADELPHIA, May 25. - The forty-first General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church of North America opened this morning in the Second United Presbyterian Church. Race street, east of Sixteenth street. There were about three hundred delegates present, including one from India and one from Egypt. The Rev. William J. Robinson, D. D., of Iowa was elected Moderator. He was presented with a gavel made of seasia wood from Paies-

John A. Roebling's Sons Company Incor porated.

The gift was from the Board of Foreign

The John A. Roebling's Sons Company of New York was incorporated to-day by the Secretary of State, with a capital of \$100,000. to manufacture and deal in wire, wire rope to, manufacture and deat in wire wire rope, iron, steel, copper, and all other metals and materials used in connection with them, and to contract for building structures of such material and metals. The directors are Washington A. Roebling, Charles G. Roebling, Jr., Frank O. Briggs, Charles G. Roebling, and Ferdinand W. Roebling of Trenton, N. J., and Henry B. Shippy and Edmund Roebling of New York city.

New York Cancer Hespital's Report. During the last session of the Legislature he name of the New York Cancer Hospital was changed to the General Memorial Hospital for the Treatment of Cancer and Allied Dis enses. The hospital has just submitted its eases. The nospital has just submitted its fourteenth annual report. During the year 733 patients were trated and 848 operations were performed, being 94 more than in 1897, with a mortality of 32. Three beds were endowed at \$5,000 each and the operating room was remodelled through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Becker. In their report the managers make an urgent appeal for contributions with which to enable them to carry on their work.

A Bankrupt's Journey Cut Short.

Alexander Klinkowstein, who formerly kept saloon at 400 East 116th street, and failed about a month ago, was arrested when about to board the North German Lloyd steam about to board the North German Lloyd steamship Königin Luise at Hoboken yesterday. A charge of obtaining goods under false pretences from F. O. Boyd & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, was made against him by Gustave F. Speckel, junior partner of the firm. He said that Klinkowstein was indebted to the firm to the amount of \$3,303,57. Rlinkowstein admitted that he owed the money, and said that he was going to Germany to borrow money from his father with which to pay his creditors.

Navy Yard Notes. The battleships Indiana and Massachusetts and the cruisers New York and Brooklyn will where they will participate in the inauguration

anchorage to-morrow.

The battleship Texas will remain at the yard until Tuesday, when she will proceed up the North River to fire a national salute opposite Grant's Tomb. She will then join the North Atlantic Squadron at Newport. The cruiser New Orleans, now in Southern waters, will join the squadron about June 15, and then the squadron will start on its practice cruise.

Hurled by a Train Into Newtown Creek. A Long Island freight train in charge of Engineer William Moore early yesterday morn-ing, while crossing the Morgan avenue bridge ing, while crossing the Morgan avenue bridge over Newtown Creek, struck and instantly killed John Schmitt of 47 Grand street. Williamsburg. Schmitt was 64 years old and formany years kept a newsstand and stationery store. Some time ago he showed signs of a disordered mind. He disappeared on Wednesday. Schmitt was struck by the locomotive with such force that he was hurled about 100 feet into the creek. The train was stopped and the body recovered.

Owner of the Clothes Drowned? Policeman Anderson of the Union Market station found a bundle of clothes on the bulk-

head, between Houston and Stanton streets. yesterday. It looked as if the man who wore them had gone out swimming and had been drowned. Nobody had seen him. The suit comprised a black sack cost and vest, pepper and salt trousers and a straw hat with black band. Five pennies were found in the trousers pocket.

COLONY LIFE FOR INSANE.

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT AT THE UTICA STATE ASYLUM.

Dr. Blumer Tells How Certain Patients Were Enabled by This Plan to Enjoy a Healthful Open-Air Life Which Resulted in Some Cases in Their Recovery.

How the insane may be made useful citiunder certain conditions was explained to the American Medico-Psychological Associaion yesterday by Dr. G. Alder Blumer of 'the Utica State Hospital, who gave some facts bout the farm worked by the insane in that asylum. The question to be solved was, he said. How shall the average insane man's social condition be made to approximate, in and with the maximum of benefit to himself, that of his sane brother who is selfsupporting and at large in the community.

"Bo long as the family is recognized," said must approximation to that ideal be the goal to which we should strive in our care of the chronic insane. Permission was obtained at Uties to lease for three years, with an option to purchase, a farm of 160 acres within a mile from the main building. The farm had upon it an old frame dwelling carable, with some repairs, of accommodating twenty-three male patients. It had barns, such as they were. But it was a sorry affair on the whole, though obviously full of cheering possibilities. Here was taken, over two years ago, with a godspeed from the State Commission is Lunacy. our first resolute step from the close asylum

"A young farmer and his wife, both having had previous experience with the insane, were readily found. Very soon we had there's happy colony of twenty-three patients leading alsim ple, natural farm life as different from that ived in the main building as possible. In selecting attendants to work with these palents the mistake of hiring men who had had previous asylum experience was carefully volded. Two young men and a young woman of rural rearing and rural instincts entered the colony as workers. It helped matters to have one of the young men marry the young woman somewhat later. These hired people knew nothing of the unfarmerlike farming of the average asylum, and had not been contaminated in any way by the enervating influences of a big establishment. They were up at cock crow and abed long before the urban attendant is wont to wend his way home from the city. Farmers and farmer patients seemed to

crow and abed long before the urban attendant is wont to wend his way home from the city. Farmers and farmer patients seemed to inggle with the old farm, so quickly did the results of their steady labor appear. Roads were improved, good fences replaced bad ones, ditches were dug, fields were ploughed and cultivated, and, presto, the whole farm smilled back approval en its makers. And what of the patients themselves? They were nearly all chronic cases, it is true, but the improvement that occurred in their condition, physical and mental, exceeded the most sanguine expectation. The well-known institution look and manner began to disappear as the men responded promptly to the freer life and became bronzed by the sun and these colonists were manifestly better off than they had previously been in the more or less artificial life of the main building. By and by ample crops furnished undeniable proof of the experiment on the economic side."

Dr. Blumer wont on to tell how two small farms were added to the large one, on one of which women were set to do the work with equally beneficial results. In all the hospital has now 240 acres, and the value of last year's crops, in spite of the exhausted condition of the land, was at least \$5,000. Besides this (200 rods of fence were built, two miles of tile drain laid, six acres of fruit set out, and, in winter, the ice crop harvested. The costof the patients' keep was not more, and probably less, than in the hospital building. But it is in the effect on the patients that the true value of the experiment lay. Dr. Blumer said:

"Of the ninety-two male patients under treatment during two years the average duration of previous custody was three and a half years and their average are swas 43% years. Of the number discharged thirteen had recovered and five had improved. In two years twenty-nine cases were returned to the hospital for various reasons—attempts to escape, insubordination, recurring mental disturbance, sickness, injury or request is a fact of great significance."

In con

amined when the conditions of the crime committed or the antecedents of the man point to probable mental defects. Prison physicians should also examine, inmates shortly after their recention, and report to the Magistrates upon their mental condition. The report of a French crimina, authority, he said showed 255 judicial errors in insanity cases in five

A WORD NOT IN THE DICTIONARY. Comptroller Heston of Atlantic City Makes

a Discovery. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 25 .- A dog-catcher for the summer has been appointed by Mayor Phompson. In speaking of the appointment to-day to a reporter Comptroller Heston said: "Do you know that the word dog-catcher is not in the Century Dictionary? They have ratcatcher, dog-gone, dog-tired, dog-tick, dogcatener, uog.gone, oog-tired, dog-tired, house and dog this and that, but no dog-catcher. I wrote to the editor of the dictionary about the omission and this is what he said: 'What you say of the dog-catcher is eminently just. He is one of the most meritorious of public servants and ought not to have been overlooked by the dictionary. I will see that a place is made for him at the earliest opportunity in the next edition."

Funeral of Under Sheriff McLaughlin. The funeral of Under Sheriff Hugh Me-Laughlin of Brooklyn took place yesterday morning at 6t. Augustine's Church in Sixth avenue. There was a large attendance, few of the leading Democratic politicians of the county being absent. The members of the county being absent. The members of the Volunteer Firemen's Association attended in a body. The mass was celebrated by Father McCarty, the pastor, who in his address of eulogy combated the statement frequently made that politicians and officeholders are less honest than mun in other walks of life. The pallbearers were former Congressman Felix Campbell, Dr. Alexander J. Rooney, Alderman Stephen J. McKeever, Henry Hawkes, former Police Superintendent Patrick Campbell and Dr. Caliahan. Over a hundred coaches followed the body to Holy Cross Cemetery, Fiatbush, where it was burled.

The Weather. Fair weather prevailed in all districts yesterday except for local showers in northern Texas and in the upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys. The pressure was high east of the Mississippi and low in the Northwest and the Rocky Mountain districts, but without any definite storm movement.

The temperature was higher and increasing

throughout the interior and in the States west of th Mississippi, but no extreme heat was recorded. In the Atlantic States it was moderately cool. In this city yesterday it was fair and comfortably nol; wind southerly, average velocity 14 miles an hour; average humidity 51 per cent.; barometer corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M. 30,82, 3 l

The temperature as recorded by the official ther cometer and also by THE SUN's thermometer a the street level is shown in the annexed table: -- Official -- Sun -- Official -- 1890, 1899, 1899, 1899, 1899, 1899, 1899, 1899, 1899, 1899, 1898, 18

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR PRIDAY. For New England, fair, except showers in extreme north portion; fresh south winds. For eastern New York, fair to-day and Saturday carmer in south parties; fresh south winds. For eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, fair and warmer to-day and Saturday; fresh south to southeast winds,

For western Pennsylvania, western New York and Onio, fair to-day, probably showers Saturday, brisk If You Haven't Tried It Before Begin now, and learn what other leading summer resort advertisers have discovered through advertising in Tan. Scs. The result, a desirable, well-paying clientage.—4dv.

ITS LAST COMMENCEMENT.

Women's Medical College to Close at the End of the Current College Year.

The thirty-first and last annual commence ment exercises of the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children were held last evening in the Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall, in West Fortieth street. With the expiration of the present college year the institution goes out of existence It gives way to the advent of the Medical De partment of Cornell University just established n this city, which, offering to women advantages in medical education that the women's ollege could not offer, left the latter, in the opinion of the trustees, without adequate reason for continuing its labors. The undergraduates of the college are to pursue their studies at Cornell.

Eighteen young women were graduated last evening. Robert Olyphant, President of the college, handed them their diplomas. He announced that twelve had received appointments, three as internes at the New York In-firmary for Women and Children, two as as-sistants in outdoor practice at the same in-stitution, two as internes at a Worcester hos-pital, and two at another New England institu-tion; one as physician in charge at Chung King, China; one at Shanghal, and one at Con-stantinople.

stantinople.

Dr. Frederic Peterson, in an address on behalf of the faculty, said that while at present the labors of the woman physician were chiefly among women and children, there were already indications of a wider field of usefulness for her.

indications of a wider field of usefulness for her.

"I would like to see women physicians on our Board of Health," he said, "I doubt if they would waste their time examining the elevated railroad structure while the streets were uncleaned and garbage not taken care of. If women were on the Board of Health would it he rossible for a city like Philadelphia to have \$0.000 cases of typhoid fever in a few months because of impure water?"

In his address President Olyphant said that the constant tendency of small institutions had been toward a university connection, and that medical education might hereafter be obtained by women in New York under the same conditions as men; wherefore it was believed by the trustees that the best interests of women would be better served by closing the college and extending the hospital work of the infirmary among women and children.

Dr. Emily Blackwell, dean of the college, said that the authorities had always regarded coeducation as the eventuation of the Medical College for Women. The unpopularity of medical education for women thirty rears ago made these institutions necessary. Now almost all Western universities having medical colleges admitted women fo them. We held open the door for women until wider gates awing open for them, "she said.

Dr. Gertrude B. Kelly, for the alumine and students, paid a very graceful tribute to Dr. Blackwell, expressing their gratitude, admiration and veneration.

INGHAM AND NEWITT TO BE TRIED. The Court Overrules a Motion to Quash the

PHILADELPHIA, May 25 .- After listening to an hour's argument to-day Judge McPherson. sitting in the United States Circuit Court, declined to quash the indictments against former United States District Attorney Ellery P. Ingham and his assistant, Harvey K. Newitt. The attorney for the defence then plead for the postponement of the trial later than next Monday, but the Judge withheld decision.

Immediately upon the opening of court Mr. Shields, counsel for the accused, gave the Judge a copy of the decisions that he intended to quote and a brief of his argument. The first indictment charging Newitt and Ingham with aiding and abetting Jacobs and Kendig in the printing, making, &c., of the spurious notes and stamps, he said, was faulty, in that it did not show where, when or how the defendants not show where, when or how the defendants aided or assisted Kendig and Jacobs. He also argued that the indictment should be quashed because the allegations made in it were not part of the original charges upon which the warrant of arrest was based and that they had not come up at the preliminary hearing.

The principal objection to bill No. 30 was that Agent William J. McManus was not an officer of the United States within the meaning of the law, making it an offence to offer a bribe to a Government official. He said that there was no act of Congress regulating the appointment of an operative of the Secret Service Bureau, the only reference to such an appointment being made in an appropriation providing for the suppression of counterfeiting and auch crimes.

The District Attorney in reply reviewed the indictments, taking the motions to quash in their order and dealing with each fully. At the conclusion of Mr. Beck's argument Judge Me-Pherson announced that he must refuse to take the action desired by the defence.

There is no doubt that it is the intention of Mr. Shields to ask further for a continuance of the trial, and there is every probability that the plea will be that Mr. Ingham is dangerously ill. Mr. Beck says that he will insist on the trial going on on next Monday.

KEEN-SUTTERLE NOTES aided or assisted Kendig and Jacobs. He also

KEEN-SUTTERLE NOTES. New York Banks Bring Suits on a Large

PRILADELPHIA, May 25.-The Chemical Bank New York to-day began suit in the Common Pleas against the Keen-Sutterle Company to recover \$13,574.29 on "seven unpaid promissory notes made by various persons to the order of Keen-Sutterle Company," all of which notes were indersed "Keen-Sutterle Company, J. Harry Lyons, Secretary," The otes became the property of the bank through s regular course of business and were pronotes became the profits regular course of business and welltested for non-payment.

The Importers and Traders' National Bank of
New York brought suit against J. Harry Lyons
to recover! \$47.982.27, the amount of twentysight unpaid promissory notes. These notes
the various persons to the order

New York broughts uit against J. Harry Lyons to recover \$47.992.27, the amount of twenty-eight unpaid promissory notes. These notes were laiso made by various persons to the order of the "Keen-Sutterle Company," and were purchased by the bank. They were also duly protested for non-payment. The same bank also brought suit against the Keen-Sutterle Company to recover \$50,703.47, less \$3,010.72 paid thereon, on twenty-eight similar notes obtained in the same way as the others. TO THE MONTCLAIR CAMERA CLUB.

Presentation of the Model of the Statue of Daguerre.

MONTGLAIR, N. J., May 25.-The original nodel of the statue of the French photographer Daguerre in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington was presented to the Montclair Camera Club to-night by the sculptor. Jonathan Scott Hartley. The statue itself was given to the Smithsonian Institution in 1890 given to the Smithsonian Institution in 1880 by the American Association of Photographers, As a part of the presentation exercises Dr. Marvin W. Avres read the speech delivered by Secretary Noble at the exercises in Washington, J. S. Gibson, President of the Camera Club, made a brief speech of acceptance. Mr. Hartley was elected an honorary member of the club.

NO BAND NOW AT FORT SLOCUM. The Musicians Sent to Fort Adams-The

Batteries of the Seventh to Leave. The Seventh Regiment Artillery band took ts departure from Fort Slocum, on David's Island, for Fort Adams at Newport yesterday afnoon. The band did not want to leave, for it expected to play at Glen Island, Travers Island and New Rochelle this summer, and the residents here regret its transfer. While narching down to the boat the hand played Auld Lang Syne," and as the Beigs pulled attistruck up "I Don't Care if You Never ome Back."

Come Back.

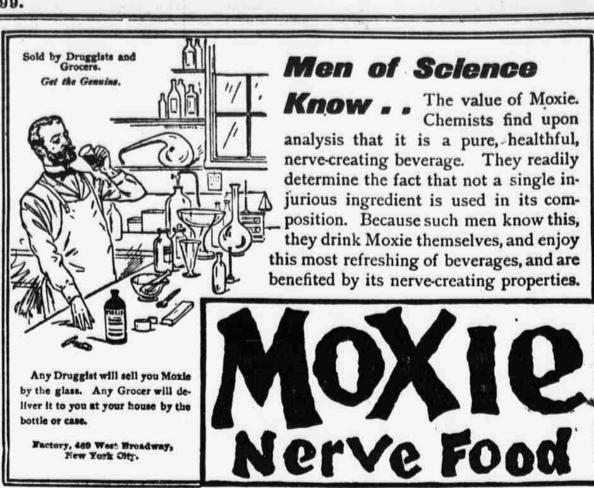
The batteries of the Seventh will be transferred to Willets Point and Fort Adams next week, only one battery being left to care for the guns and drill the recruits. For the present Fort Slocum will be used only as a recruiting station. Major Greenough, the commandant, will leave on Wednesday and Col. C. A. Woodruff will succeed him as commanding officer.

Brooklyn's S. S. March To-Day.

The seventieth May march of the Sunday chool hosts in Brooklyn will take place to day, and should the weather be propitious over 80,000 children will be on parade. The juveso,000 children wil oe on parade. The juvenile army will be distributed into eighteen divisions, and each will have its own line of march. The Prospect Park division will include 33 schools and over 13,000 children, Had not Gov. Roosevelt been obliged to remain in Albany by his pressing official duties he would have been in Brooklyn to review the parade.

City Bonds for Bridge and Parks. At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Esti-

mate \$207,000 worth of bonds were authorized for the acquirement of land for the Riverside Park and \$3935,250 for the small park bounded by 111th and 114th streets. First avenue and the East River. The board also authorized \$500,000 worth of bonds for work on the new East River bridge and \$50,000 to enable the Comptroller to continue the investigation by expert accountants into the financial affairs of the cities and towns which were taken into the consolidation.



PRAISE FOR FORD AND FALLOWS. Abe Gruber Promises the Former Anything

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New York Ofty.

He Wants Up to Governor. The West Side Republican Club of the Twenty-first Assembly District gave a reception last evening in honor of Senator John The reception was held in the Lenox Lyceum. and, after a luncheon had been served, the Hon. Abe Gruper, leader of the Twenty-first, being introduced as the Tod Sloan of New York city politics, made a speech praising the two lawmakers. Mr. Gruber said among other

things:,
"Conscious that the eyes of the leaders of the Republican party are on me, and that their feet are ready for me. I pledge the Republican organization of the Twenty-first district to John Ford, and he can have anything from John Ford, and he can have anything from Senator to the highest office in the gift of the people of the State of New York."

Senator Ford made a speech telling how hard he worked to pass the Amsterdam avenue bill and the Franchise Tax bill which Gov. Roosevelt didn't sign, and assuring the audience that when the people wanted anything and made their wants known, they would get it.

Assemblyman Fallows in his speech said that in December, after he had made a preliminary investigation of the Surrogate's office, he told Gov. Roosevelt that there was no telling where the disclosures would end, and said that it would be possible to call the investigation off at that time, while it would not be practicable to do so later. Gov. Roosevelt, Mr. Fallows said, told him to go ahead, no matter what men might be injured.

EXTRA PAY OF NAVAL VOLUNTEERS. All Alike Entitled to It Who Served Abroad to the End of the War.

A naval reserve officer writes to THE BUN asking if the Government will allow the two months' extra pay to naval volunteers in the Spanish war who enlisted prior to May 4, 1898, authorizing the temporary increase to the en-Sun's Washington correspondent is informed by the Comptroller of the Treasury that naval volunteers who formed part of the temporary force in the war, and who were entitled to discharge at the end of the war, are entitled to two months' extra pay, if they served outside of American waters—irrespective of any particular date of enlistment.

In the army, the Comptroller has decided that no soldier who enlisted prior to April 20 is entitled to extra pay. The Comptroller has also decided that men who enlisted for the navy for three years for general service prior to the declaration of war do not constitute a part of the temporary force entitled to pay. Sun's Washington correspondent is informed

SCHLEY WELCOMED IN DENVER. The Party Leaves There This Morning for

the Pacific Coast. Col. May 25 -Rear Admiral Schley received an enthusiastic Western welcome in this city to-day. Large crowds greeted him at the various towns along the line. In this city

the various towns along the line. In this city an immense crowd turned out to give him welcome. Admiral and Mrs. Schley and Gen. and Mrs. Manderson took breakfast with Mayor Johnson. The Hon. Joe! F. Vaile entertained the party at the Denver Club for lunch, while Gov. and Mrs. Thomas entertained them at dinner to-night. There was a reception for Mrs. Schley at the Governor's mansion during the afternoon. Admiral Schley shook hands with several thousand persons at the State House from 4 to to clock. During the morning hours the party was driven over the city.

To-morrow morning the party will leave for the Pacific coast over the Bouthern route.

New Members for the Legal Aid Society. At a meeting of the Legal Aid Society yesterday the following new members were elected: Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. W. K. Otis, Mrs. Spencer Trask. Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. Julius Beers, Mrs. Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. Julius Beers, Mrs. Robert C. Cornell, Mrs. Horace E. Deming, Mrs. William C. Guiliver, Miss Catherine Newbold, Miss Grace Howard Potter, Miss Maud Ingersoll, and Mrs. W. H. Brown. The report of the Secretary, Carl I. Schurz, showed the society to be in a flourishing condition, the applicants for aid during the past month numbering 734. Eighty-three actions were begunduring the month in the municipal courts. President Von Briesen stated that the society was still in need of the services of young lawyers with a knowledge of foreign languages.

Pasters Called to and from Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. A. H. Studebaker of Baltimore has accepted the call to the vacant pulpit of St. Matthew's English Lutheran Church in Brooklyn, and will take charge on Sunday, June 18.

The Rev. W. H. Hudnut, pastor of Grace Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, has been Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, has been called to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church in Youngstown, O. He will probably remain where he is.

The Hev. Dr. Andrew J. Canfield, pastor of St. Paul's Universalist Church, Chicago, has declined the unanimous call he recently received to the vacant pulpit of the Church of Our Father in Brooklyn. He was pastor of the latter thurch for several years before going to Chicago.

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C. R. FLINT ON INDUSTRIALS.

says in a Speech That the Gospel of Steadi-

ness Should Be Preached. BOSTON, May 25 .- A complimentary dinner was given so-night to Charles R. Flint of New York by William N. Wood of this city at the Union Club. Mr. Flint spoks on industrials and said in his speech:

"The time has gone by when it is necessary o argue as to the right of large aggregations of capital, for the purpose of industrial derelopment, to exist. Fortunately the capitalizations of most of the industrial corporations clearly defined and have been based princtpally upon the earnings for the past five years, during the greater part of which time 'America has been wearing her old clothes.' Business is active to-day and promises to be more so to-morrow. Add to this the advantages which will accrue from economies and other benefits secured by consolidation, and statements of profit will be rendered which will have a tendency to turn men's heads. The wise managers of large industrial corporations will charge off substantial amounts for depreciation and increase the surplus out of the unusual profits resulting from the increased demand and the decreased cost of production

"The danger point, in my judgment, will be reached when new capitalization is created based upon the abnormally large earnings of this period of prosperity and an undue advance in the quotations of existing securities takes place, in consequence of unexpectedly favor-

in the quotations of existing securities takes place, in consequence of unexpectedly favorable statements of profits. The most successful railroad companies—combinations that nave stood the test of time, the best examples of the advantages of aggregated wealth and intelligence—have increased their reserves in good times so as to be in a position to pay dividends in hard times.

"Industrial corporations, properly organized and well managed, because they can buy, manufacture and distribute more cheaply than their weaker and less able competitors, have an inevitable and a necessary advantage in the world's markets and to my mind they are sure to prosper. But I am equally certain that there will ultimately be a reaction from the present period of unusual business activity. The vital point at this time is to see that industrial corporations are organized and managed upon sound business principles and do not rush into overproduction and thus help create the conditions of inflation which result in reaction and panie. What should be preached is the gospel of steadiness, and the new corporations are large enough and controllable enough to make for steadiness in a way that would have been impossible under the old conditions. They can in case of need be made the instruments of financial stability.

"In the crganization and management of industrial corporations there are certain disadvantages. One of the dangers is jeopar-dizing at the outest what is generally the most valuable asset of an industrial convolutions. advantages. One of the dangers is jeopar-dizing at the outset what is generally the most valuable asset of an industrial consoli-dation, namely, the good will of the successdation, namely, the good will of the successful companies which are included in the consolidation. Another disadvantage: While the financial interest of the individual intrusted with the local management of a sub-company or plant. Is as large in amount as before, his percentage of interest, owing to its being merged with other concerns, is very much less, and the inducement to exertion and econ-

omy is not as large as before.

"An offset to the disadvantage of a reduced percentage of personal interest is, accountability through accurate monthly comparisons of methods and results between the several plants.

plants.
"In studying the industrial situation, it seems to me well for us to take advantage of the experience in London, where the capitalization of manufacturing concerns commenced the control of manufacturing concerns commenced the control of manufacturing concerns control in the

seem to me well for us to take advantage of the experience in London, where the capitalization of manufacturing concerns commenced in a large way before it was undertaken in the United States. I find that the amount of the capitalization of industrials in England has aggregated two thousand millions of dollars. The two thousand millions of English industrial securities have been as a rule most satisfactory investments and have averaged more profitably than most others. Their failure has been the rare exception.

"In this country, in addition to getting the advantages of putting private businesses into corporate form, we are jobtaining the benefits of consolidated management. We thus secure the advantages of larger aggregations of capital and ability. If I am asked what these are, the answer is only difficult because the list is so long. The following are the principal ones: Rawmaterial bought in large quantities is secured at a lower price; the best quality of goods is produced; the specialization of manufacture on a large scale in separate plants permits the fullest utilization of special machinery and processes, thus decreasing cost, the standard of quality is raised and fixed, the number of styles is reduced, and the Less standards adopted; those plants which are best equipped and most advantageously situated are runbontinuously and in preference to those less favored; in case of local strikes or fires the work goes on elsewhere in such a way as to prevent serious loss; there is no multiplication of the means of distribution; a large number, and the same is true of branch stores; terms and conditions of sale become more uniform and credits through comparisons are more safely granted; the aggregate of slocks carried is greatly reduced, thus saving interest, insurance, storage and shopwear; greater skill in management accrues to, the benefit of the whole instead of a part, and large advantages are realized from comparative accounting and comparative administra-tion.

"The grand result is a much lower market to

tive accounting and comparative auministration.

The grand result is a much lower market price, which accrues to the benefit of the consumers, both at home and abroad, and brings within reach at the cheaper price classes and qualities of goods which would otherwise be unobtainable by them. This is the great ultimate advantage, and if this were not sooner or later true, if the world at large did not ultimately reap the benefit, the other advantages would be as nothing.

"I say unhesitatingly that the only way in which the United States can extend and hold its position in the world's markets for manufactured goods is by securing the advantages of highly developed special machinery, which is only possible through centralized manufacture and aggregated capital. Subsidy seekers claim that trade follows the flag; merchants know that trade follows the price and the flag follows the trade.

Told the Jury How He Killed a Man. John Zegweses, the Greek flower peddler who shot and ki ted Michael Falino Ferrando at 133 West Fift, enth street on Feb. 18, took the witness stand in the General Sessions yesterday and testified that he had to shoot Fer rando in self-defence.

Tell the jury how you did the shooting?'s asked Assistant District Attorney Blake, hand-ing the witness the pistol with which he had killed Ferrando.

Ferrando came into my room and assaulted me with a poker. Then I shot him," said the witness.

Witness.

Where was the pisted?"

That the pisted under my bed pillow like this, said Zegwesse, lifting the court Bible and placing the pisted under it.

I pulled the pisted out, "he continued, "and fired bang lang! at him, and he fell."

The witness shouted the last part of his answer. Becorder Goff will charge the jury to-day.

GOOD THINGS TRUSTS HAVE DONE F. B. Thurber Varies the Usual Pabulum of the People's Club.

Chemists find upon

Mr. F. B. Thurber delivered an address in favor of "trusts" at a meeting of the People's Club, Third avenue and Seventh street, lac night. He gave a summary of the history of ndustrial combinations, and furnished statisties to show how the "trusts" had helped

Before the organization of the big trunk lines of railways, he said, the average charge for carrying a ton of freight a mile on thirteen of the most important railroads in the United States was 3.08 cents. That was in 1865, In 1895 the cost was 0.72 cent. The price of refined illuminating oils exported from the United States in 1871 was 25.7 cents a gallon in 1836 it was 5.7 cents. The average price of granulated sugar for the nine years pre-vious to the formation of the sugar "trust" was 7.905 cents. The average price for the nine years following the organization of the "trust" in 1887 was 5.272 cents.

"These illustrations," Mr. Thurber said,
"are but types of many in the revolution of industries by steam and electricity. That there,
have been instances of hardship and injustices
attending this revolution cannot be doubted,
but it is equally certain that the total results
have been beneficial to the public at large, and
especially to the laboring people. At some
stages of this evolution this remark was,
perhaps, not true. The action of these
forces was so rapid that men were thrown
out of employment faster than wants
were created and industries widened,
Labor, however, soon followed the examplecapital had set of organization and in the lassdecade the organization of labor has progressed,
division of a larger share of the profits of industry for labor than nt any previous period of
history. In other words, the profits of capital
have been steadily decreasing while those of
labor have steadily decreasing while those of
labor have steadily increased. At no previous
period would a dollar buy so much of the necessaries and comforts of life as at present.

There are labor trusts as well as capital trusts,
and in all the annals of combination there are
no greater illustrations of syranny than the
stitude of some of the labor organizations
toward laborers."

In the "general discussion" that followed
the address several members got up and made
what Mr. Thurber called assertions that couldnot be proved.

The member who opened the "discussion"
declared for a starter that trusts are organized
for the purpose of starving young men and
taking jobs away from old men.

Somebody asked why the interest on money
had dropped to 4 per cent.

"Why, that is in line with what we have
been taking about." replied Mr. Thurber"The world is so much richer than over before
and there is so much money that there are not
enough people to use it. The supply exceeds
the demand, and that's why the lending price
is low."

The club took this to be a joke, but it wasn's. "These illustrations," Mr. Thurber said,
"are but types of many in the revolution of in-

The club took this to be a joke, but it wasn't

Two New Corporations in Hackensack. Gas and Electric Company has absorbed the Gas and Electric Company has absorbed the lighting companies of Englewood, Butherford and Ridgewood. The consolidated company is to be known as the Gas and Electric Company of Bergen County. It has \$2,000,000 capital-Frank B. Poor will be President and the controlling interest will remain in his hands.

The Hackensack Trust Company in also being formed, in which Edward E. Poor, President of the National Park Bank, and his son Frank B. Poor, will have the chief interest State Senator William M. Johnson, Edward D. Easton, Capt. John J. Phelps, Surregate D. A. Pell and several other residents of Berges county are among the stockholders.

## Nursing Mothers

must have strength. Upon the strength of the mother depends the future health of the child. It is of the greatest importance that the mother should obtain every atom of nourishment from her diet. This is insured if Johann Hoff's Malt Extract is taken with meals and before retiring.

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not only assists the proper assimilation of food, but is also a food in itself. Good appetite and sound restful sleep follow its use.

Dr. Albert Fricke of Philadelphia, writes: "I have tried Johann Hoff's Malt Extract not only on myself, but also on a great number of my patients with marked success in cases of convalescence, impaired digestion, for mothers while nursing and in general debifity, and have found it to be an excellent remedy for building up the system."

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